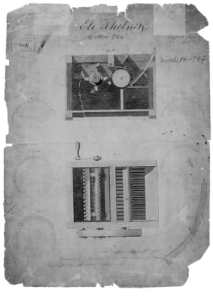


## Textile Industry Takes Off

- 1793 – Cotton Gin (Eli Whitney) – Machine that separated cotton seeds from the cotton



Plans for the Cotton Gin

Slide 7




## Textile Industry Takes Off

- Machines get bigger, factories built to house them
- Located near power sources
- Mass produced goods low, replace traditional products
- Urbanization




Slide 8




## Britain Industrializes First

- 1715-1850
- Many natural resources available in Britain, including large amounts of coal and iron




Slide 9




## Britain Industrializes First

- Geographical advantages include a large river system for water power and many natural harbors for easy trade
- A strong, stable government allowed a strong, stable economy to develop which resulted in extra money to invest




Slide 10




## Britain Industrializes First

- Colonial empire provided much needed raw materials and markets
- Spreads to continental Europe, United States of America, and Japan between 1850 and 1914



Slide 11



## Changes Brought by the Industrial Revolution

- Invention of the steam engine in 1763 by James Watt shifts labor from humans and animals to machines
- Inventions continue to make life, manufacturing, and farming easier and better
- Continuous reinvestment of profits fuel even greater growth
- Inventions in one area often led to inventions in others
- Transportation and communication systems are greatly enhanced

Slide 12



## Changes Brought by the Industrial Revolution

- Cities begin to dominate the western world
- Creates a new social order with the rise of an influential middle class
- Poor working conditions for lower classes eventually lead to new social and political movements
- Need for markets and resources force Europeans to take over foreign lands (imperialism)

Slide 13